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EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION SERIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN ONTARIO

1961 - 1972

Number 1



Ministry of
Labour

Research Branch
Toronto, Ontario





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1961 - 1972

Number 1



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RESEARCH BRANCH

ONTARIO MINISTRY OF LABOUR

MARCH 1973

Hon. Fernand Guindon,
MinisterR.D. Johnston,
Deputy Minister.



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ABOUT THE EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION SERIES

This is the first of what is intended to be a series of papers on employment and employment conditions in Ontario to be made available by the Research Branch of the Ministry of Labour. They will appear in a numbered series, be brief, and usually contain previously unpublished information about current employment concerns. It is not intended that the papers will be published on a regular basis but only as material becomes available from the work assignments of the Research Branch.

The purpose of the reports is to make generally available the substantial amount of information on employment that is generated in the course of the branch's work but is not sufficiently comprehensive to form the basis of a major report.

This paper, Number One in the series, gives perspective on employment and unemployment in Ontario since 1961. Because it is intended to be a background document and relies rather heavily on already published data, it is not typical of the others that will follow. These will be focussed on narrower subject areas, such as employee use of notice of termination, maternity provisions in collective agreements, and employment relationships and conditions of work in specific industries and occupations.

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN ONTARIO, 1961-1972

This paper is intended to provide a general picture of employment in Ontario since 1961. It includes highlights of the changes that have occurred in employment over the period and also relates these to labour force and unemployment. The paper is also meant to serve as a reference document for examination of other topics that will be covered in this series of reports.

EMPLOYMENT

As defined by Statistics Canada, the employed are all persons who, during a given period:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Employment in 1971 in Ontario had increased by 35.7 per cent from 1961. (See Table 1). By 1972, annual average employment had increased still further to 3,218,000 or 41.8 per cent above the 1961 figure.

TABLE 1

EMPLOYMENT, ABSOLUTE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGES,
ONTARIO, 1961-1972

| Year | Number Employed (thousands) | Absolute Increase (thousands) | Percentage Increase |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1961 | 2269 | 20 | 0.9 |
| 1962 | 2317 | 48 | 2.1 |
| 1963 | 2382 | 65 | 2.8 |
| 1964 | 2473 | 91 | 3.8 |
| 1965 | 2548 | 75 | 3.0 |
| 1966 | 2650 | 102 | 4.0 |
| 1967 | 2745 | 95 | 3.6 |
| 1968 | 2830 | 85 | 3.1 |
| 1969 | 2936 | 106 | 3.7 |
| 1970 | 2996 | 60 | 2.0 |
| 1971 | 3079 | 83 | 2.8 |
| 1972 | 3218 | 139 | 4.5 |
| 1961-1972 | - | 949 | 41.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, August 1972, Table 34.

Employment increased each year throughout the period, however, the magnitude of the yearly increase varied. In percentage terms, the increase in employment from one year to the next generally remained in the range of 2.8 to 4.0 per cent. Three exceptions to this were increases of 2.1 per cent in 1962, 2.0 per cent in 1970, and 4.5 per cent in 1972.

As well as being the greatest percentage increase during the period, the growth of 139,000 in employment in 1972 was also the largest absolute gain. The greatest absolute increases in other years were 106,000 in 1969 and 102,000 in 1966. Of course, as total employment increases over the years, more workers must be added in terms of absolute numbers to maintain the same percentage growth.

The great increase in employment since 1961 raises the question of where the additional workers came from. One source of added employment, of course, is increased population and thus, an increased labour force. In this case, the primary factors in population growth were immigration and the high birth rates of the 1940's. The labour force also will increase when there is an upward movement in the labour force participation rate (the proportion of total population over 15 years of age who are in the labour force).

The labour force, reflecting the increase in population in Ontario, as well as added labour force participation, increased from 2,401,000 in 1961 to 3,381,000 in 1972. The addition of 980,000 individuals to the labour force was an increase of approximately 42 per cent over the twelve-year period.

Table 2 shows the changes in total population, population aged 15 and over, the labour force, plus a breakdown for men and women for the 1961-1971 period. As can be seen in the Table, the population aged 15 and over increased at a faster rate since 1961 than the total population. That is the segment of the population which contains potential labour force participants. However, the labour force grew at an even more rapid pace due mainly to the growing number of women seeking work. Within the labour force, the growth was relatively one-sided, with the number of men increasing by only 25 per cent, while the number of women increased by approximately 62 per cent.

TABLE 2

CHANGES IN POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE, TOTAL AND
BY SEX, ONTARIO 1961-1971

| | 1961 | 1971 | Percentage Change |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|
| Ontario Population, total | 6,236,000 | 7,703,000 | 23.5 |
| Men | 3,135,000 | 3,814,000 | 22.4 |
| Women | 3,102,000 | 3,862,000 | 24.5 |
| Population aged 15 and over, total | 4,229,000 | 5,494,000 | 29.9 |
| Men | 2,106,000 | 2,710,000 | 28.7 |
| Women | 2,123,000 | 2,784,000 | 31.1 |
| Labour force, total | 2,401,000 | 3,249,000 | 35.3 |
| Men | 1,717,000 | 2,138,000 | 24.5 |
| Women | 684,000 | 1,110,000 | 62.3 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey and Canada
Census of Population, 1961, Ottawa.

Employment by Sex and Marital Status

Perhaps the most dramatic development in employment since 1961 has been the large increase in the number of women employed in Ontario. In percentage terms, the gain in women's jobs was over twice the growth in employment for men during the same period. Employment for women climbed by 475,000 or 69.0 per cent while for men employment increased by 500,000 or 30.6 per cent. Women, particularly married women, have been increasing their portion of total employment over the twelve-year period discussed here. The shifts are set forth below in Table 3. These shifts in employment mirrored shifts in the labour force and reflected changing labour force participation patterns since 1961.

While overall labour force participation rates have remained fairly steady since 1961, the calm surface is deceptive. The participation rates of some groups within the labour force

TABLE 3
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX
ONTARIO, 1961-1972

| Year | Men | Women |
|------|------|-------|
| 1961 | 70.9 | 29.2 |
| 1962 | 70.8 | 29.2 |
| 1963 | 70.4 | 29.6 |
| 1964 | 69.5 | 30.6 |
| 1965 | 69.4 | 30.6 |
| 1966 | 68.7 | 31.3 |
| 1967 | 67.9 | 32.1 |
| 1968 | 67.5 | 32.5 |
| 1969 | 66.9 | 33.1 |
| 1970 | 66.6 | 33.4 |
| 1971 | 65.6 | 34.4 |
| 1972 | 65.2 | 34.8 |

Note: Percentages may not total to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: Statistics based on information in Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Ottawa, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues.

have been shifting significantly. Two primary, and offsetting, trends are a declining participation rate for men and an increasing rate for women (see Table 4).

Another way of viewing the shift in employment by sex is to examine the year-to-year percentage increases in employment for men and for women. The annual increases in employment for men remained between 2.1 per cent and 2.9 per cent until 1970. In 1970 and 1971 the gains dropped to 1.5 and 1.4 per cent respectively. The greatest percentage increases in employment for men occurred in 1972 when the number of job-holders jumped 3.9 per cent over the previous year. Increases in employment of females varied much more. The smallest increase came in 1962 when employment was only 2.1 per cent higher than the previous year. The high end of the range occurred in 1964 when female employment rose by 7.4 per cent. (See Table 5).

TABLE 4

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX,
ONTARIO, 1961-1971

| Year | Total | Men | Women |
|-------|-------|------|-------|
| 1961 | 56.7 | 84.3 | 32.6 |
| 1962 | 56.3 | 83.5 | 32.1 |
| 1963 | 56.5 | 83.3 | 32.8 |
| 1964 | 57.0 | 82.8 | 34.7 |
| 1965 | 56.7 | 82.0 | 34.5 |
| 1966 | 57.2 | 82.0 | 35.4 |
| 1967 | 57.6 | 81.5 | 37.1 |
| 1968 | 57.7 | 79.2 | 36.9 |
| 1969 | 58.0 | 78.7 | 37.8 |
| 1970 | 58.0 | 78.5 | 38.1 |
| 1971* | 58.3 | 77.8 | 39.3 |

*Preliminary figures

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa. A full table of labour force participation rates by age and sex is included in the Appendix.

The proportion of married women who are employed has gradually and steadily increased since 1966 compared with the proportion of married men. Among the single (never married) and other (divorced, widowed, etc) marital status groups, the proportions of employed by sex have changed little, if at all, and sizes of the three groups relative to each other had also changed little (see Table 6). That it is married women who have increased their portion of total employment over the years is understandable. The proportion of single and other unmarried women who must work to support themselves and their dependents are probably already at work or at least in the labour market. With the total numbers and percentages of women employed rising, the group with the greatest backlog of potential workers is that of married women.¹

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1. The question might be raised as to whether married women are a larger percentage of total employment simply because the proportion of married women in the population has increased. Census data and population estimates, however, indicate that the proportion of married women has remained almost constant over the 1966-1970 period.

TABLE 5
EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, ONTARIO, 1961-1972

| Year | Men | | | Women | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| | (In thousands) | | Per- centage Change | (In thousands) | | Per- centage Change |
| | Number | Absolute Change | | Number | Absolute Change | |
| 1961 | 1608 | - | - | 662 | - | - |
| 1962 | 1641 | 33 | 2.1 | 676 | 14 | 2.1 |
| 1963 | 1678 | 37 | 2.3 | 704 | 28 | 4.1 |
| 1964 | 1718 | 40 | 2.4 | 756 | 52 | 7.4 |
| 1965 | 1768 | 50 | 2.9 | 780 | 36 | 4.8 |
| 1966 | 1820 | 52 | 2.9 | 830 | 50 | 6.4 |
| 1967 | 1864 | 44 | 2.4 | 881 | 51 | 6.1 |
| 1968 | 1910 | 46 | 2.5 | 920 | 39 | 4.4 |
| 1969 | 1965 | 55 | 2.9 | 972 | 52 | 5.7 |
| 1970 | 1994 | 29 | 1.5 | 1002 | 30 | 3.1 |
| 1971 | 2021 | 27 | 1.4 | 1058 | 56 | 5.6 |
| 1972 | 2100 | 79 | 3.9 | 1119 | 61 | 5.8 |
| 1961-1972 | - | 492 | 30.6 | - | 475 | 69.0 |
| Annual Average | - | - | 2.8 | - | - | 6.3 |

Source: Statistics based on data from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa.

TABLE 6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN ONTARIO BY
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1966-1971

| Marital Status | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Single | 23.6 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 22.8 | 23.6 |
| Male | 14.1 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 13.8 |
| Female | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.8 |
| Married | 71.8 | 71.9 | 72.3 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 71.4 |
| Male | 53.2 | 52.7 | 52.3 | 51.8 | 51.6 | 50.2 |
| Female | 18.6 | 19.2 | 19.9 | 20.5 | 20.8 | 21.2 |
| Other | 4.5 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 5.0 |
| Male | 1.4 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Female | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.3 |

Source: Statistics based on data supplied from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulations, Ottawa.
Figures may contain small differences with the same data published by Statistics Canada, due to the use of different rounding procedures.

Employment by Age and Sex

The results of the post-war baby boom have been making themselves felt in the labour market in Ontario. The group aged 14-19 and 20-24 years are the most rapidly expanding segments of the growing labour force in the Province, as well as the fastest growing parts of those employed. Because of the pressure of additional numbers, these groups also are experiencing much higher unemployment rates than others. The rapid increase in employment by the 20-24 age group expanded their portion of total employment, although only slightly, over the six-year period for which data for employment by age is available. Table 7 presents the percentage distribution of employment by age group for each of the years 1966-1971 and includes distributions for men and women as well as total employment.

During the period under review, employment increased at a more rapid rate for women than for men in each of the five age group classifications. As a result of this faster growth rate, women as a proportion of total employment increased in all age groups as well as overall. Table 8 shows how the composition of employment by sex within each age group changed over the six-year period. (See also Table 9.)

TABLE 7
PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT, ONTARIO,
1966-1971

| Age Group | Men | Women | Total |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 14-19 | 9.8 | 23.1 | 15.6 |
| 20-24 | 26.0 | 41.3 | 31.8 |
| 25-44 | 11.1 | 27.5 | 15.7 |
| 45-64 | 10.1 | 24.7 | 14.2 |
| 65 and over | -19.1 | - | -15.1 |
| All Ages | 10.9 | 27.5 | 16.2 |

Source: Statistics based on monthly data supplied by Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulation, Ottawa.

The changes in employment by age group and sex have been brought about in part by changes in labour force participation rates.² These rates have been influenced by three major trends. The first of the trends is that of an increasing propensity for young people (especially young men) in the 20-24 year age group to increase the number of years of education they obtain, thus delaying their entry into the labour market.

The second trend is that toward an earlier retirement age, reducing the labour force participation rates of individuals aged 65 and over.

The third trend, that of rising labour force participation by women, particularly married women (see section on employment by marital status and sex), is illustrated vividly by the increases in labour force participation rates of women in the 20-24, 25-44, and 45-64 year age groups during the 1961-1971 period. In the case of young women aged 20-24 years, this trend seems to offset the movement toward increased education. A complete table of labour force participation rates by age and sex for Ontario, 1961 to 1971 is included in the Appendix.

2. N.H.W. Davis, Cycles and Trends in Labour Force Participation 1953-1968. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. This publication contains a more detailed discussion and statistical analysis of changes in labour force participation rates. This DBS publication attempts to measure changes in participation rates in response to changes in the demand for labour. Much of the discussion in this section is based upon the Davis paper.

TABLE 8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY
SEX FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS,
ONTARIO 1966-1971

| Year and Sex | Age Group | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| | 14-19 | 20-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ |
| 1966 | | | | | |
| Male | 56.1 | 60.4 | 71.2 | 70.9 | 79.1 |
| Female | 43.9 | 39.6 | 28.8 | 29.1 | 20.9 |
| 1967 | | | | | |
| Male | 56.4 | 59.5 | 70.6 | 69.8 | 79.3 |
| Female | 43.5 | 40.5 | 29.4 | 30.2 | 20.7 |
| 1968 | | | | | |
| Male | 56.1 | 58.9 | 70.2 | 69.6 | 75.9 |
| Female | 43.9 | 41.1 | 29.8 | 30.3 | 24.1 |
| 1969 | | | | | |
| Male | 55.5 | 58.6 | 69.2 | 69.4 | 79.0 |
| Female | 44.5 | 41.4 | 30.8 | 30.6 | 21.0 |
| 1970 | | | | | |
| Male | 56.1 | 58.2 | 69.0 | 68.6 | 79.2 |
| Female | 43.9 | 41.8 | 31.0 | 31.4 | 20.8 |
| 1971 | | | | | |
| Male | 53.3 | 57.7 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 75.3 |
| Female | 46.7 | 42.5 | 31.7 | 31.8 | 24.7 |

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Source: Statistics based on monthly data supplied by Statistics Canada, the Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulations, Ottawa.

TABLE 9
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY AGE
AND SEX ONTARIO, 1966-1971

| Year and Sex | Age Group | | | | | Total |
|--------------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|
| | 14-19 | 20-24 | 25-44 | 45-64 | 65+ | |
| Total | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 8.9 | 12.0 | 44.9 | 31.0 | 3.2 | 100.0 |
| 1967 | 9.0 | 12.5 | 44.5 | 31.0 | 3.0 | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 9.0 | 13.0 | 44.2 | 30.9 | 2.9 | 100.0 |
| 1969 | 8.7 | 13.5 | 44.4 | 30.7 | 2.8 | 100.0 |
| 1970 | 8.8 | 13.5 | 44.2 | 30.9 | 2.6 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 8.9 | 13.6 | 44.7 | 30.5 | 2.4 | 100.0 |
| Men | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 46.5 | 32.0 | 3.7 | 100.0 |
| 1967 | 7.5 | 10.9 | 46.2 | 31.9 | 3.5 | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 7.5 | 11.3 | 46.0 | 31.9 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 1969 | 7.2 | 11.8 | 45.9 | 31.8 | 3.3 | 100.0 |
| 1970 | 7.4 | 11.8 | 45.8 | 31.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 7.2 | 12.0 | 46.5 | 31.7 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| Women | | | | | | |
| 1966 | 12.5 | 15.2 | 41.2 | 28.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| 1967 | 12.3 | 15.8 | 40.7 | 29.2 | 1.9 | 100.0 |
| 1968 | 12.2 | 16.4 | 40.4 | 28.8 | 2.2 | 100.0 |
| 1969 | 11.7 | 16.9 | 41.3 | 28.3 | 1.7 | 100.0 |
| 1970 | 11.6 | 16.9 | 41.0 | 29.0 | 1.6 | 100.0 |
| 1971 | 12.1 | 16.8 | 41.2 | 28.2 | 1.7 | 100.0 |

Source: Statistics based on monthly data supplied by Statistics Canada, The Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulation, Ottawa.

Employment by Industry

By far the fastest growing segment of Ontario industry since 1961 has been the services sector. It has increased by over 80 per cent since 1961 and has increased its portion of total employment from 17.6 per cent in 1961 to 24.4 per cent in 1970.

The second major change in employment by industry was the decline in agriculture. The number of workers in this industry dropped by 18.5 per cent since 1961. The proportion of employment in agriculture also decreased from 7.1 per cent to 4.4 per cent of the total over the period. Although figures are not available for the full period for other primary industries, the proportion of residuals, of which these primarily industries are a part (see Table 10), has been decreasing. Also employment in primary

TABLE 10

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY,
ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1961-1970

| Industry | Ontario | | Canada | |
|--|---------|------|--------|------|
| | 1961 | 1970 | 1961 | 1970 |
| Agriculture | 7.1 | 4.4 | 11.2 | 6.5 |
| Manufacturing | 27.4 | 27.4 | 21.5 | 21.2 |
| Durables | 13.9 | 14.9 | 9.6 | 10.1 |
| Non-Durables | 13.5 | 12.5 | 11.9 | 11.0 |
| Construction | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities | 8.1 | 7.3 | 9.4 | 8.5 |
| Trade | 12.9 | 14.7 | 12.3 | 13.9 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 3.9 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| Public Administration | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| Services | 17.6 | 24.4 | 17.6 | 24.0 |

Note: Totals may not add to 100.0 due to exclusion from this distribution of some industries, mainly in Primary Industries (other than Agriculture).

Source: Statistics based on data from Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, Cat. No. 72-008, 1969 and 1970, and Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, 1961-1968, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa. Complete tables of employment (numerical and percentage distributions) by industry for Ontario and Canada, 1961-1970, are included in the Appendix.

occupations has fallen. Thus one might safely conclude that employment in these industries as a percentage of the total has dropped since 1961.

Other shifts in proportions of total employment by industry were relatively small in the 1961-1970 period. Durable goods manufacturing; trade, finance, insurance and real estate; and public administration all increased slightly, while non-durables; and transportation, communication, and other utilities showed small declines (see Table 11).

TABLE 11

PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1961-1970

| Industry | Ontario | Canada |
|--|---------|--------|
| Agriculture | -18.5 | -24.9 |
| Manufacturing | 31.9 | 28.2 |
| Construction | 33.1 | 26.6 |
| Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities | 19.8 | 17.7 |
| Trade | 51.1 | 47.7 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 50.1 | 57.6 |
| Services | 82.6 | 77.6 |
| Public Administration | 35.6 | 35.4 |

Source: Statistics based on data from Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Ottawa.

The changes in proportions among Ontario industries have been much the same as those in Canada. This is understandable, as Ontario has had 37 to 38 per cent of the total employment in Canada during the eleven-year period. Overall, the proportion of workers in agricultural employment has been larger for Canada than for Ontario, and the percentage of manufacturing employees has

been less for Canada than for Ontario. The proportions of employment in the other industries and the changes in them have been remarkably similar in Canada and Ontario.

Employment by Occupation

Some important changes have been occurring in employment by occupation. In spite of limited data³ and the care which must therefore be taken when examining it, some occupational trends seem clearly indicated.

White collar workers, especially professional and technical, and clerical groups, increased their proportion of the total rapidly. The entire group went from 27.7 per cent in 1931 to approximately 48 per cent in 1972. The two classifications mentioned above doubled during the same period.

Manual workers declined as a portion of the total over the period, although the drop was not a steady one. This group which includes manufacturing and mechanical workers as well as labourers, construction, and transportation and communication occupations, may well reflect the relative drop in the manufacturing, construction and transportation and communication industries as a portion of total employment.

3. Data on employment by occupation is available only for 1972 (Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulation, Ottawa), however, this data may be roughly comparable with previous census information on labour force by occupation. Census data for labour force by occupation has been compiled and examined in a study by Shirley Green (Shirley Green, Occupational Trends in Ontario, 1931 to 1961, Research Branch, Ontario Department of Labour, June 1967, Toronto). One difficulty in comparing data from the various censuses is the non-comparability of occupational classes. These differences have been adjusted to the 1951 census classification (Green, p. 7). This breakout will differ somewhat from the employment occupation classes used by Statistics Canada in the Labour Force Survey which provides the 1972 data. In the 1951 and 1961 censuses, persons in the labour force and not employed (looking for work) were classified by the last job performed. In the 1931 and 1941 censuses, they were classified by the type of work normally performed (Green, p. 7). The primary possible distortion in comparing the labour force and employment by occupational groups would occur if in 1972 there is significantly high or low unemployment in any occupational category.

Relatively little change (only a slight increase) was found to occur in the service occupations relative to total labour force and employment. This development might be questioned in view of the growth of the service industry (as discussed in a previous section of the paper). However, a closer look at which industries make up the service category provides some explanation. Some of the fast growing sections of the service industry include education, health, and services to business management. A large portion of the occupations in those sectors would be classified as professional and technical, and clerical, thus not only providing some explanation for the stability of the service occupations as a portion of the total, but also some added explanation of the rapidly increasing proportions in the white collar occupations.

Marked declines in the relative number of people in primary occupations occurred during the period reviewed here. They fell from nearly a quarter of the total work force to under 10 per cent in 1961 and still further to less than 5 per cent in 1972. Agricultural occupations were the largest part of the primary sector experienced the greatest decreases.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment, the focus of much concern from observers of the labour market scene in recent months, has traced a cyclical path in past years. For unemployment, it is perhaps more meaningful to look at years prior to 1961 as well as those following, rather than simply examining the 1961-1972 period.

TABLE 12

UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE, ONTARIO 1953-1972

| Year | Unemployment Rate (As Per Cent of Labour Force) | Unemployment Number (In Thousands) |
|------|--|--|
| 1953 | 2.1 | 41 |
| 1954 | 3.8 | 77 |
| 1955 | 3.2 | 66 |
| 1956 | 2.4 | 51 |
| 1957 | 3.4 | 77 |
| 1958 | 5.4 | 122 |
| 1959 | 4.5 | 103 |
| 1960 | 5.4 | 128 |
| 1961 | 5.5 | 132 |
| 1962 | 4.3 | 105 |
| 1963 | 3.8 | 94 |
| 1964 | 3.2 | 83 |
| 1965 | 2.5 | 66 |
| 1966 | 2.5 | 69 |
| 1967 | 3.1 | 89 |
| 1968 | 3.5 | 104 |
| 1969 | 3.1 | 95 |
| 1970 | 4.3 | 134 |
| 1971 | 5.2 | 170 |
| 1972 | 4.8 | 162 |

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force,
Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues,
Ottawa.

From the preceding table it can be seen that Ontario has experienced two periods of relatively high unemployment since 1953; the five-year period 1958 to 1962, when unemployment reached

a rate of 5.4 per cent in two of the five years, and again in 1970-1972. After 1961, it was not until 1971 that the unemployment rate climbed higher than 5.0 per cent. Absolute numbers of unemployed varied cyclically over the period, although with an overall upward movement as total numbers in the labour force increased.

The high unemployment in 1971 dropped off in 1972. For the year, the unemployment rate decreased from 5.2 per cent in 1971 to 4.8 per cent in 1972, a substantial decline.

Unemployment by Sex

The unemployment rate for men has been, and continues to be higher than that for women (see Table 13). The differentials between the rates for the two have been lowest in years of lowest unemployment rates (1965 and 1966). The difference was

TABLE 13

UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE BY SEX, ONTARIO, 1961-1972

| Year | Men | | Women | | Difference Between Un- Employment Rates of Men and Women |
|------|-----------------------|------|-----------------------|------|--|
| | Number (thousands) | Rate | Number (thousands) | Rate | |
| 1961 | 109 | 6.4 | 22 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| 1962 | 84 | 4.9 | 21 | 3.0 | 1.9 |
| 1963 | 73 | 4.2 | 20 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| 1964 | 62 | 3.5 | 20 | 2.6 | 0.9 |
| 1965 | 49 | 2.6 | 18 | 2.3 | 0.3 |
| 1966 | 49 | 2.6 | 20 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| 1967 | 65 | 3.4 | 25 | 2.8 | 0.6 |
| 1968 | 74 | 3.7 | 31 | 3.3 | 0.4 |
| 1969 | 67 | 3.3 | 28 | 2.8 | 0.5 |
| 1970 | 95 | 4.5 | 39 | 3.7 | 0.8 |
| 1971 | 117 | 5.5 | 52 | 4.8 | 0.7 |
| 1972 | 112 | 5.1 | 51 | 4.4 | 0.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa.

the highest in 1961, a year of relatively high unemployment. The variation may be due in part to the difference in strength of attachment to the labour force. Women, after losing a job, tend to sever their connection with the work force more quickly than men, perhaps not working or looking for work again until appropriate jobs become more plentiful.

As noted above, since 1966 unemployment rates have risen, but differentials have not increased proportionately. The distribution of total unemployment by sex has shifted over the years with women taking up a growing portion. This trend reflects the increasing labour force participation of women over the period. (See Table 14).

TABLE 14
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX
ONTARIO, 1961-1972

| Year | Men | Women |
|------|------|-------|
| 1961 | 82.6 | 16.7 |
| 1962 | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| 1963 | 77.7 | 21.3 |
| 1964 | 74.7 | 24.1 |
| 1965 | 74.2 | 27.3 |
| 1966 | 71.0 | 29.0 |
| 1967 | 73.0 | 28.1 |
| 1968 | 71.2 | 29.8 |
| 1969 | 70.5 | 29.5 |
| 1970 | 70.9 | 29.1 |
| 1971 | 68.8 | 30.6 |
| 1972 | 68.7 | 31.3 |

Source: Statistics based on information from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa.

Just as, at a given period of time, the population is divided into those individuals in the labour force and those outside it, so is the labour force divided into employed and unemployed persons. Any addition to the labour force will also be composed of those two groups. If the labour force and employment are increasing proportionately, there will be no change in the unemployment rate. It is when the percentage change in the

first two factors is not the same that the unemployment rate is affected. For example, if people are entering the labour force at a more rapid rate than that at which jobs are being created, the unemployment rate will rise. Chart A illustrates the relationship of the unemployment rate and percentage changes in labour force and employment in Ontario for the eleven-year period 1961-1972.

Unemployment by Age

Since 1966, the unemployment rate has generally increased for almost all age groups, for both men and women as a total. The only group exhibiting a decline are men aged 65 and over. This may be due in part to the trend toward earlier retirement. (This is discussed in the section on labour force participation). For both men and women the highest rates are for those aged 14-19, followed by the 20-24 age group. The following table provides unemployment rates by age group 1966-1971. The rates for the 14-19 age group have usually been two to two and one-half times the rate for all age groups, and the rates for ages 25-64 have been below the overall rate in each year.

TABLE 15

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY AGE GROUP, ONTARIO 1966-1971

| Age Group | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 14-19 | 6.7 | 8.1 | 9.6 | 8.2 | 10.8 | 12.7 |
| 20-24 | 3.0 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 7.9 |
| 25-44 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| 45-64 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| 65 and Over | 3.4 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.9 |
| Total | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 5.2 |

Source: Statistics based on data from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulations, Ottawa.

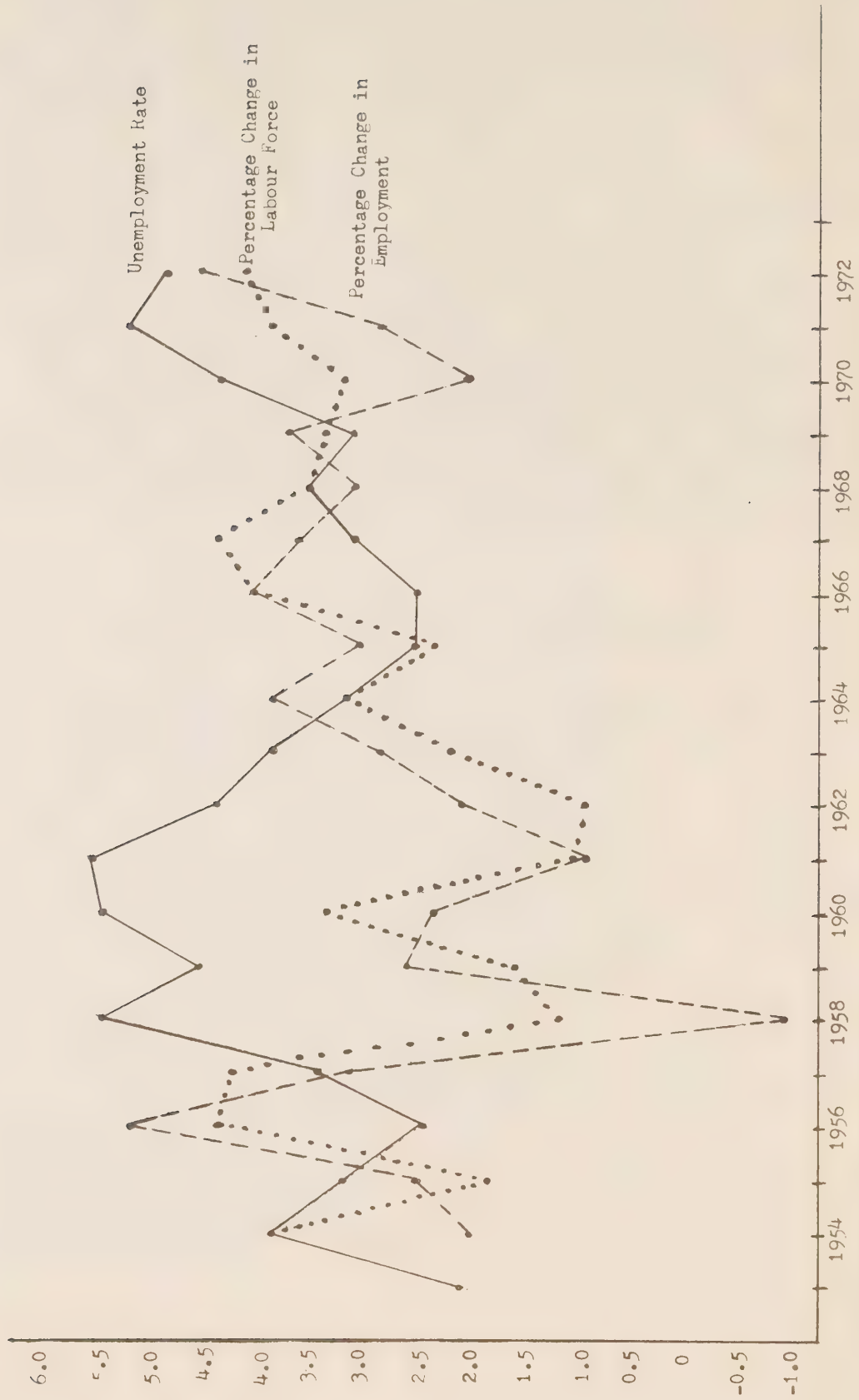


CHART A -- UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AND PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN LABOUR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT, ONTARIO, 1953-1972

THE LABOUR FORCE

Due to the uneven growth in the labour force between men and women, the composition of the labour force shifted steadily during the eleven years. The proportion of women increased from 28.5 per cent of the total labour force in 1961 to 34.2 per cent in 1971, with corresponding decreased for men being 71.5 per cent to 65.8 per cent (see Table 16).

TABLE 16
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE BY SEX
ONTARIO, 1961-1972

| Year | Men | Women |
|------|------|-------|
| 1961 | 71.5 | 28.5 |
| 1962 | 71.2 | 28.8 |
| 1963 | 70.7 | 29.2 |
| 1964 | 69.6 | 30.4 |
| 1965 | 69.5 | 30.5 |
| 1966 | 68.7 | 31.3 |
| 1967 | 68.1 | 32.0 |
| 1968 | 67.6 | 32.4 |
| 1969 | 67.0 | 33.0 |
| 1970 | 66.7 | 33.3 |
| 1971 | 65.8 | 34.2 |
| 1972 | 65.4 | 34.6 |

Source: Statistics based on information from Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa.

Note: Totals may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

The composition of the labour force by age group also shifted over the 1961-1971 period. The two younger age groups (14-19 years and 20-24 years) increased their proportion of total labour force while the 25-44 and 65 and over age groups declined. The only age group retaining an equal portion of the labour force was that of the age 45-64. These movements reflect the relative changes in population and labour force for the age groups over the eleven-year period. The two age groups which

increased their portion of the labour force have the greatest percentage increases in population and the labour force. On the other hand, the age group demonstrating the greatest decline in proportion of the labour force, while having an increase in population of 27 per cent over the period, actually decreased in numbers in the labour force. This gain reflects the influence of the trend toward earlier retirement upon the labour force participation rates.

TABLE 17

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE
BY AGE GROUP, ONTARIO, 1961-1971

| Age Group | Percentage Change in | |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Population | Labour Force |
| Total | 29.9 | 35.3 |
| 14-19 | 63.2 | 58.6 |
| 20-24 | 74.2 | 71.7 |
| 25-44 | 13.7 | 26.9 |
| 45-64 | 28.4 | 35.0 |
| 65 and Over | 27.0 | -15.6 |

Source: Statistics based on information from the Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Ottawa.

A P P E N D I X

TABLE 1
SELECTED LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS, ONTARIO, 1961-1972

| Selected Labour Market Indicators | 1972 | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Labour Force, Total (000) | 3,381 | 3,249 | 3,130 | 3,032 | 2,934 | 2,834 | 2,719 | 2,614 | 2,556 | 2,476 | 2,422 | 2,401 |
| Men | 2,211 | 2,138 | 2,089 | 2,032 | 1,984 | 1,929 | 1,869 | 1,817 | 1,780 | 1,751 | 1,725 | 1,717 |
| Women | 1,169 | 1,110 | 1,041 | 1,000 | 951 | 906 | 850 | 798 | 776 | 724 | 697 | 684 |
| Employed, Total (000) | 3,218 | 3,079 | 2,996 | 2,936 | 2,830 | 2,745 | 2,650 | 2,548 | 2,473 | 2,382 | 2,317 | 2,269 |
| Men | 2,100 | 2,021 | 1,994 | 1,965 | 1,910 | 1,864 | 1,820 | 1,768 | 1,718 | 1,678 | 1,641 | 1,608 |
| Women | 1,119 | 1,058 | 1,002 | 972 | 920 | 881 | 830 | 780 | 756 | 704 | 676 | 662 |
| Unemployed, Total (000) | 162 | 170 | 134 | 95 | 104 | 89 | 69 | 66 | 83 | 94 | 105 | 132 |
| Men* | 112 | 117 | 95 | 67 | 74 | 65 | 49 | 49 | 62 | 73 | 84 | 109 |
| Women* | 51 | 52 | 39 | 28 | 31 | 25 | 20 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Unemployment Rate, Total | 4.8 | 5.2 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 5.5 |
| Men | 5.1 | 5.5 | 4.5 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 4.9 | 6.4 |
| Women | 4.4 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

*Figures obtained by subtraction - labour force less employment.

TABLE 2
ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
BY AGE AND SEX, 1961-1971

| Ontario Labour Force Participation Rates | 1971* | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 |
|---|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Male, Total | 77.8 | 78.5 | 78.7 | 79.2 | 81.5 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 82.8 | 83.3 | 83.5 | 84.3 |
| 14-19 | 38.8 | 39.4 | 37.9 | 40.0 | 42.2 | 41.7 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 42.9 | 41.0 | 43.6 |
| 20-24 | 83.1 | 83.2 | 84.7 | 85.1 | 89.0 | 89.8 | 89.8 | 90.5 | 91.6 | 92.0 | 94.6 |
| 25-44 | 97.5 | 97.6 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 98.1 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.7 | 98.8 |
| 45-64 | 91.9 | 92.9 | 93.2 | 93.6 | 94.1 | 94.3 | 94.1 | 92.5 | 94.6 | 94.1 | 94.2 |
| 65 and over | 22.0 | 25.2 | 26.9 | 26.9 | 28.8 | 31.5 | 32.1 | 31.8 | 29.6 | 33.2 | 33.6 |
| Female, Total | 39.3 | 38.1 | 37.8 | 36.9 | 37.1 | 35.4 | 34.5 | 34.7 | 32.8 | 32.1 | 32.6 |
| 14-19 | 38.0 | 31.4 | 31.1 | 31.8 | 34.4 | 32.4 | 33.8 | 31.7 | 31.6 | 33.2 | 36.9 |
| 20-24 | 61.0 | 59.4 | 60.1 | 59.2 | 59.2 | 58.0 | 55.1 | 54.6 | 49.8 | 52.0 | 51.0 |
| 25-44 | 45.2 | 43.5 | 43.4 | 40.9 | 39.9 | 38.4 | 37.1 | 37.2 | 35.0 | 33.6 | 34.4 |
| 45-64 | 40.8 | 40.8 | 39.5 | 39.5 | 40.2 | 37.5 | 37.1 | 37.6 | 36.0 | 34.1 | 33.3 |
| 65 and over | 5.7 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 6.0 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 6.5 | 7.4 |
| Total | 58.3 | 58.0 | 58.0 | 57.7 | 57.6 | 57.2 | 56.7 | 57.0 | 56.5 | 56.3 | 56.7 |

* Preliminary figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

TABLE 3

LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUP, ONTARIO, 1961-1971

| Labour Force by Age Group | 1971 | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Labour Force by Age Group (figures in thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3,249 | 3,130 | 3,032 | 2,934 | 2,834 | 2,719 | 2,614 | 2,556 | 2,476 | 2,422 | 2,401 |
| 14-19 | 314 | 296 | 279 | 282 | 270 | 254 | 240 | 231 | 222 | 204 | 198 |
| 20-24 | 455 | 430 | 412 | 385 | 357 | 328 | 298 | 284 | 268 | 262 | 265 |
| 25-44 | 1,428 | 1,368 | 1,334 | 1,284 | 1,252 | 1,210 | 1,174 | 1,158 | 1,137 | 1,127 | 1,125 |
| 45-64 | 976 | 955 | 922 | 898 | 872 | 838 | 814 | 788 | 763 | 739 | 723 |
| 65+ | 76 | 80 | 84 | 86 | 84 | 89 | 90 | 94 | 86 | 90 | 90 |
| Labour Force by Age Group - Percentage Distribution | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 14-19 | 9.7 | 9.5 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.3 | 9.2 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| 20-24 | 14.0 | 13.7 | 13.6 | 13.1 | 12.6 | 12.1 | 11.4 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 11.0 |
| 25-44 | 44.0 | 43.7 | 44.0 | 43.8 | 44.2 | 44.5 | 44.9 | 45.3 | 45.9 | 46.6 | 46.9 |
| 45-64 | 30.0 | 30.5 | 30.4 | 30.6 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 31.1 | 30.8 | 30.8 | 30.5 | 30.1 |
| 65+ | 2.3 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 |

Source: Ontario Department of Treasury and Economics,
Ontario Statistical Review, 1971, p. 47.

TABLE 4

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, ONTARIO, 1961-1970
(figures in thousands)

| Industry | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture | 132 | 136 | 143 | 147 | 140 | 151 | 160 | 172 | 158 | 162 |
| Manufacturing | 821.2 | 837.0 | 810.6 | 806.7 | 796.5 | 751.1 | 712.2 | 680.8 | 653.9 | 622.6 |
| Durables | 447.6 | 460.3 | 441.2 | 441.3 | 437.9 | 409.5 | 381.5 | 359.6 | 337.8 | 315.5 |
| Non-durables | 373.6 | 376.6 | 369.5 | 365.4 | 358.5 | 341.7 | 330.7 | 321.1 | 316.2 | 306.2 |
| Construction | 150.4 | 151.3 | 142.8 | 138.1 | 140.9 | 132.4 | 118.7 | 113.3 | 114.1 | 113.0 |
| Transportation, Communication and other Utilities | 220.0 | 215.0 | 207.1 | 211.9 | 205.9 | 201.3 | 196.5 | 190.4 | 187.4 | 183.6 |
| Trade | 440.7 | 424.2 | 385.3 | 369.7 | 358.8 | 340.5 | 324.5 | 312.6 | 303.7 | 291.6 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 132.6 | 130.5 | 120.9 | 113.4 | 105.8 | 102.1 | 100.5 | 96.2 | 91.4 | 88.3 |
| Services | 731.1 | 694.2 | 637.8 | 583.9 | 547.2 | 512.8 | 483.0 | 453.6 | 425.9 | 400.4 |
| Public Administration | 179.3 | 171.7 | 168.5 | 162.2 | 158.2 | 147.4 | 142.6 | 138.1 | 136.2 | 132.2 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry, Cat. No. 72-008,
selected issues, and Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry 1961-68, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa.

TABLE 5
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, ONTARIO, 1961-1970

| Industry | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Agriculture | 4.4 | 4.6 | 5.1 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 6.8 | 7.1 |
| Manufacturing | 27.4 | 28.5 | 28.6 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 29.5 | 28.8 | 28.6 | 28.2 | 27.4 |
| Durables | 14.9 | 15.7 | 15.6 | 16.1 | 16.5 | 16.1 | 15.4 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 13.9 |
| Non-Durables | 12.5 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 13.5 |
| Construction | 5.0 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| Transportation, Communication and other Utilities | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.7 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Trade | 14.7 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 13.4 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 13.1 | 12.9 |
| Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Services | 24.4 | 23.6 | 22.5 | 21.3 | 20.6 | 20.1 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 18.4 | 17.6 |
| Public Administration | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 5.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry,
Cat. No. 72-008, selected issues, and Estimates of Employees by
Province and Industry 1961-68, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa.

TABLE 6

EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP, CANADA, 1961-1970
(Figures in Thousands)

| Industry | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Agriculture | 511.3 | 535.1 | 545.5 | 558.8 | 543.5 | 593.8 | 630.0 | 648.8 | 659.7 | 681.2 |
| Manufacturing | 1669.3 | 1693.4 | 1639.2 | 1621.8 | 1597.8 | 1520.1 | 1450.5 | 1396.9 | 1356.2 | 1302.1 |
| Durables | 799.3 | 821.2 | 785.1 | 780.3 | 770.3 | 723.2 | 679.2 | 648.6 | 619.0 | 581.5 |
| Non-durables | 870.0 | 872.5 | 854.1 | 841.5 | 827.5 | 796.9 | 771.3 | 748.2 | 737.2 | 720.5 |
| Construction | 369.1 | 379.1 | 361.3 | 363.4 | 379.6 | 356.6 | 323.0 | 306.0 | 305.0 | 291.5 |
| Transportation, Communication and other Utilities | 672.0 | 662.6 | 642.3 | 652.1 | 634.8 | 616.4 | 598.9 | 581.6 | 575.4 | 571.1 |
| Trade | 1097.6 | 1064.7 | 984.5 | 949.4 | 920.2 | 872.5 | 829.0 | 796.8 | 772.3 | 743.0 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 307.1 | 300.5 | 280.7 | 265.6 | 248.8 | 238.9 | 229.9 | 218.1 | 205.4 | 194.8 |
| Services | 1891.5 | 1814.7 | 1679.3 | 1567.5 | 1458.7 | 1362.2 | 1270.8 | 1192.6 | 1117.1 | 1065.1 |
| Public Administration | 449.1 | 420.3 | 408.1 | 399.1 | 375.6 | 362.0 | 352.8 | 345.2 | 341.7 | 331.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry,
Cat. No. 72-008, selected issues, and Estimates of Employees by
Province and Industry 1961-68, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa.

TABLE 7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, CANADA, 1961-1970

| Industry | 1970 | 1969 | 1968 | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Agriculture | 6.5 | 6.9 | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 10.6 | 11.2 |
| Manufacturing | 21.2 | 21.8 | 21.7 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 22.2 | 21.9 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 21.5 |
| Durables | 10.1 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.3 | 10.2 | 9.9 | 9.6 |
| Non-Durables | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 |
| Construction | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 4.8 | 4.9 | 4.8 |
| Transportation, Communication and other Utilities | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| Trade | 13.9 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.7 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.3 |
| Finance, Insurance and Real Estate | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.2 |
| Services | 24.0 | 23.3 | 22.3 | 21.2 | 20.4 | 19.9 | 19.2 | 18.7 | 17.9 | 17.6 |
| Public Administration | 5.7 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 | 5.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimates of Employees by Province and Industry,
Cat. No. 72-008, selected issues, and Estimates of Employees by
Province and Industry 1961-68, Cat. No. 72-508, Ottawa.

TABLE 8

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION,
1972 AND LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION,
1931-1961, ONTARIO

| Industry | 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1972 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ALL OCCUPATIONS | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White Collar | 27.7 | 29.0 | 35.5 | 41.0 | 48.1 |
| Proprietary & Managerial | 6.1 | 5.8 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 9.9 |
| Professional & Technical | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 14.4 |
| Clerical | 8.3 | 9.6 | 13.0 | 14.7 | 16.6 |
| Commercial & Financial | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.0 | 8.2 | 7.2 |
| Manual | 38.3 | 38.9 | 41.0 | 35.4 | 35.8 |
| Manufacturing & Mechanical | 15.3 | 21.0 | 21.3 | 18.4 | * |
| Construction | 5.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 5.0 | * |
| Labourers | 11.1 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 5.1 | 4.5 |
| Transportation & Communication | 6.8 | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.9 | 4.9 |
| Service | 9.2 | 10.3 | 9.5 | 12.4 | 11.3 |
| Personal | 8.0 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 9.3 | - |
| Protective & Other | 1.2 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 3.1 | - |
| Primary | 24.7 | 21.5 | 13.0 | 8.9 | 4.8 |
| Agricultural | 22.5 | 18.5 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 3.8 |
| Fishing, Hunting & Trapping | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | * |
| Logging | 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.5 | * |
| Mining & Quarrying | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | * |
| Not Stated | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 2.3 | - |

Source: 1931-1961 - Shirley Green Occupational Trends in Ontario: 1931 to 1961
Research Branch, Department of Labour, Table 2, p. 72.

and 1972 - Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

*Not available in comparable categories.

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